**Cyber Security Policy Template:**

**Introduction.**

The risk of data theft, scams, and security breaches can have a detrimental impact on a company's systems, technology infrastructure, and reputation. As a result, [**company name**] has created this policy to help outline the security measures put in place to ensure information remains secure and protected.

**Purpose.**

The purpose of this policy is to (a) protect [**company name**] data and infrastructure, (b) outline the protocols and guidelines that govern cyber security measures, (c) define the rules for company and personal use, and (d) list the company's disciplinary process for policy violations.

**Scope.**

This policy applies to all of [**company name's**] remote workers, permanent, and part-time employees, contractors, volunteers, suppliers, interns, and/or any individuals with access to the company's electronic systems, information, software, and/or hardware.

**Confidential Data.**

[**Company name**] defines "confidential data" as:

* Unreleased and classified financial information.
* Customer, supplier, and shareholder information.
* Customer leads and sales-related data.
* Patents, business processes, and/or new technologies.
* Employees' passwords, assignments, and personal information.
* Company contracts and legal records.

**Device Security.**

**Company Use.**

To ensure the security of all company-issued devices and information, [**company name**] employees are required to:

* Keep all company-issued devices, including tablets, computers, and mobile devices, password-protected (minimum of 8 characters).
* Secure all relevant devices before leaving their desk.
* Obtain authorization from the Office Manager and/or Inventory Manager before removing devices from company premises.
* Refrain from sharing private passwords with coworkers, personal acquaintances, senior personnel, and/or shareholders.
* Regularly update devices with the latest security software.

**Personal Use.**

[**Company name**] recognizes that employees may be required to use personal devices to access company systems. In these cases, employees must report this information to management for record-keeping purposes. To ensure company systems are protected, all employees are required to:

* Keep all devices password-protected (minimum of 8 characters).
* Ensure all personal devices used to access company-related systems are password protected.
* Install full-featured antivirus software.
* Regularly upgrade antivirus software.
* Lock all devices if left unattended.
* Ensure all devices are protected at all times.
* Always use secure and private networks.

**Email Security.**

Protecting email systems is a high priority as emails can lead to data theft, scams, and carry malicious software like worms and bugs. Therefore, [**company name**] requires all employees to:

* Verify the legitimacy of each email, including the email address and sender name.
* Avoid opening suspicious emails, attachments, and clicking on links.
* Look for any significant grammatical errors.
* Avoid clickbait titles and links.
* Contact the IT department regarding any suspicious emails.

**Transferring Data.**

[**Company name**] recognizes the security risks of transferring confidential data internally and/or externally. To minimize the chances of data theft, we instruct all employees to:

* Refrain from transferring classified information to employees and outside parties.
* Only transfer confidential data over [**company name**] networks.
* Obtain the necessary authorization from senior management.
* Verify the recipient of the information and ensure they have the appropriate security measures in place.
* Adhere to [**company name’s**] data protection law and [confidentiality agreement](https://btprd-craft.betterteam.com/confidentiality-agreement).
* Immediately alert the IT department of any breaches, malicious software, and/or scams.

**Disciplinary Action.**

Violation of this policy can lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. [**Company name’s**] disciplinary protocols are based on the severity of the violation. Unintentional violations only warrant a verbal warning, frequent violations of the same nature can lead to a written warning, and intentional violations can lead to suspension and/or termination, depending on the case circumstances.